COLORADO ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FY 1985

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The Colorado Annual Planning Information Report (API) has been completed for fiscal year 1985. Copies are available on request.

This publication was prepared by the Labor Market Information Section of the Colorado Division of Employment and Training, in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor. It is one of several reports published periodically and provides historical, current, and projected labor market information, including the outlook for the Colorado economy, as well as population and labor force estimates, industry and occupational employment outlook, and an analysis of job openings received and services to registered applicants in Colorado Job Service Centers.

It is hoped that this information will be of value to officials and persons with responsibilities for the development and implementation of employment and job-training programs.

The following analysis, taken from the API, forecasts the economic conditions expected during the current fiscal year and fiscal years 1985 and 1986.

COLORADO
MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION FORECASTS[1/]
FY 1984-85-86[2/]

	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984 Forecast	Percent Ch.	Fiscal 1985 Forecast	Percent Ch.	Fiscal 1986 Forecast	Percent Ch.
Mining	38900	37600	- 3.3%	39000	3.8%	39700	1.8%
Construction	86600	90000	3.9%	92100	2.3%	93200	1.2%
Manufacturing	178700	184500	3.2%	188600	2.2%	191800	1.7%
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	93400	94800	1.5%	97400	2.7%	98900	1.5%
Trade	324100	337500	4.1%	346600	2.7%	353900	2.1%
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	85600	89000	4.0%	92200	3.6%	94100	2.1%
Services	389400	406200	4.3%	424100	4.4%	433400	2.2%
Pub. Admin.	83900	83000	- 1.1%	83800	1.0%	84600	1.0%
TOTAL	1280600	1322600	3.3%	1363800	3.1%	1389600	1.9%

NOTE: Analyses and forecasts based on ES-202 series.

1/ Update of January 1984 forecasts
2/ Fiscal year begins July 1 of preceding calendar year

COLORADO
INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK
MAJOR DIVISION ANALYSIS

THE 1982-83 RECESSION

With the onset of the recessionary phase of its business cycle during the second quarter of 1982, employment growth rates in the Colorado economy continued to deteriorate during fiscal year 1983. From a cyclical peak of a plus 5.0 percent during the third quarter of 1981, nonfarm wage and salary employment growth dropped to a negative rate of -1.4 percent during the first quarter of 1983. For the fiscal year as a whole, wage and salary employment registered a negative growth rate of a -0.6 percent.

Comparing the Colorado downturn with the national experience, it is estimated that both economies hit their cyclical peaks during the third quarter of 1981. The Colorado economy entered the recessionary phase of its cycle during the second quarter of 1982 while the national economy entered this phase during the fourth quarter of 1981. This six month lag compares to concomitant entries during the 1974-75 recession and is primarily attributable to the strong energy impetus driving the local economy during this period. This impetus came to a dramatic halt during the second quarter of 1982. This lag, although to a lesser extent, also affected the timing of the cyclical troughs in each economy. Nationally, the cyclical trough was reached during the fourth quarter of 1982, while the Colorado economy hit the bottom of its cycle during the first quarter of 1983.

In terms of severity, the national economy experienced a 12 month contraction stage (fourth quarter to fourth quarter) while locally the contraction is estimated to have lasted approximately nine months (second quarter to first quarter). Again, in terms of employment, at the national level there were 17 months of negative growth, compared to only eight months of such rates for Colorado. Additionally, monthly negative growth averaged a -1.5 percent for the U.S. economy compared to a -1.2 percent average for the local economy. Given these three severity measurements it would seem reasonable to conclude that, when using changes in nonfarm w/s employment as the comparative measuring tool, the contraction stage of the 1982-83 recession was significantly more severe nationally.

Both the Colorado and national economies began to register positive employment growth rates in the third quarter of 1983 (the first quarter of FY 1984). This would seem to indicate that past concomitant relationships are again being established and that both economies are currently being driven by short-term fiscal and monetary policies that have originated at the national level during the past year.

NOTE: The complete business cycle on which the above analysis is predicated is composed of three phases: 1) a deceleration phase (peak to recession entry); 2) a recessionary phase made up of two stages (an entry-to-trough contraction state and a trough-to-recessionary exit recovery stage); and 3) an acceleration phase (recession exit to new peak).

THE FY 1984-86 OUTLOOK

(Summary Analysis)

In defining the employment forecasts for the fiscal year 1984 through 1986, certain assumptions had to be made regarding national fiscal and monetary

policies that are expected to be in place during this 36 month period. As the Colorado economy entered FY 1984 both policies were excessively expansive. For example, during the first six months of 1983 the M2 money supply was growing at an annual rate of nine percent. This compares to an annual rate of growth during the comparable period in 1982 of two percent (both rates are based on 1972 dollars). Given the tax laws and spending propensities that were in place at the beginning of FY 1984, federal deficits are estimated to increase by about 180 billion dollars during this 12 month period.

For the most part, the fiscal and monetary policies in effect during the early months of fiscal year 1984 will probably not be altered significantly until after the 1984 elections. A continuation of this environment should certainly improve the ability of the Colorado economy to generate new job opportunities in both FY 1984 and FY 1985. Compared to a negative growth in FY 1983, the next two fiscal years should experience annual increases in nonfarm wage and salary employment of about 3.0 to 3.5 percent.

Sometime during the latter half of fiscal year 1985, policy changes in the fiscal arena are expected to be made that will address the federal deficit problem. These changes will probably involve major efforts to reduce the five year, one trillion dollar addition to the federal deficit that is anticipated should current fiscal policies remain in effect.

Primarily because of their size, recent and current deficits have (through foreign purchases of a portion of the debt and partial monetization) contributed rather significantly to the economic recovery that began both nationally and locally in 1983. Any major effort, therefore, to reduce the size of the annual deficit will probably have a contractive effect on overall economic activity and concomitant effects on employment growth rates. These effects are expected to slow the employment growth rates in the Colorado economy during fiscal year 1986 to around two percent or less.

(Major Industry Division Outlook)

The Mining Industry

Buffeted by a floundering steel industry, declining oil prices and substantial uranium inventories, Colorado's mining industry gave up 11,000 jobs between January 1982 and April 1983. At the beginning of FY 1984 (July 1983), Metal Mining was still 4000 jobs short of year ago levels, Bituminous Coal was off 1300 jobs and Oil and Gas Extraction employment was 2700 jobs short. As the year ago figures continue to decrease the over-the-year shortages will become less severe. Still, negative growth rates in the mining industry are expected to continue for most of FY 1984.

Recent improvements in the metals and bituminous coal sectors coupled with a moderately strong economy should move employment growth rates to the positive side of the ledger during fiscal year 1985. However, compared to past growth rates in this industry, employment gains will be small. For FY 1985, about 1400 net new jobs are expected, with another 700 new openings becoming available in FY 1986. A deteriorating middle east political environment could, of course, accelerate the anticipated job growth in the oil and gas extraction sector substantially.

The Construction Industry

The upturn that began in the Colorado economy during the second quarter of 1983 should keep construction employment growth in the plus column during fiscal

1984. The assumption of reasonably stable interest rates during the period will continue to act as a support for the labor demand being generated by the residential housing sector. Additional trade center construction that is expected to begin during the latter half of the fiscal year should provide additional job opportunities in the nonresidential building sector. In the heavy construction area accelerated road and bridge construction and repair, and expanded activities at the Consolidated Space Operations Center will provide further demand for construction occupations during the fiscal year.

As the economy moves into fiscal year 1985, increasing federal deficit and expanding private credit demands are expected to raise interest rate levels, both short and long term. As these higher rates work their way through the economy they will have a negative impact on both commercial and residential construction activity. However, anticipated losses in these areas during the year are expected to be partially offset by gains due to new oil shale construction programs and continuing space center construction activity, both direct and associate. Overall, growth will still be positive, but the number of new jobs made available will be somewhat less than FY 1984 levels.

By the beginning of fiscal year 1986 legislation will probably be in place that will begin to reduce the federal deficit. Although these efforts will have a positive effect on interest rates, the primary effect will be a contraction of overall economic activity. This new economic climate is expected to reduce further the rate of growth in construction employment during FY 1986. Should the deficit reduction effort taking place at the national level be substantial, construction employment in the Colorado economy could actually decline during the fiscal year.

The Manufacturing Industry

The 1982-83 recession had a significant negative impact on local manufacturing employment levels. Between October 1981 and March 1983 the Colorado economy lost over 14000 manufacturing jobs. During this 17 month period losses were the heaviest in the Primary Metals, Machinery, and Fabricated Metal sectors. On a relative basis, recessionary losses locally were of about the same magnitude as the losses experienced nationally (-8% for Colorado vs -11% for the national economy).

Given the size of these losses and the level of manufacturing employment in the state as of June 1983, fiscal year 1984 is expected to show only moderate increases in the number of net new jobs being generated by the industry. Total manufacturing employment should exceed 1983 levels by about 6000 jobs for the year.

Employment growth rates during the fiscal years 1985 and 1986 are forecast to be somewhat lower than fiscal 1984. This assumption of slower growth for this industry is predicated on five basic factors:

1. Third world debt repayment problems and the slow economic recovery being experienced by some of our primary trading partners will continue to impede our manufacturing export efforts.

2. Primarily because of the strong dollar, the national merchandise trade deficit for 1983 is estimated to be above 70 billion dollars. For the calendar year 1984 the deficit is expected to exceed 100 billion dollars. Trade imbalances of this magnitude have obvious negative effects on the levels of manufacturing employment in both the national and Colorado economies.

3. The competition from manufacturing firms residing in other states continues to intensify in both the local and national markets being served by Colorado manufacturers.

4. The new competitive environment resulting from the deregulation of portions of the communication industry may have some negative effects on employment levels in Colorado's communication equipment manufacturing sector.

5. Surging defense expenditures could, of course, counterbalance a significant portion of the anticipated slowing of the employment growth rate resulting from these four factors. But, if as previously assumed, the federal deficit problem will be addressed sometime during the latter part of FY 1985, any meaningful effort to reduce the expenditure side of the problem will require a slowing of the growth or actual reductions in defense outlays.

The Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities Industry

Labor problems in the air transportation sector, additional competitive shakeouts, and deregulation adjustments in the communication sector will keep new job growth in this industry at a minimum during fiscal year 1984. During FY 1985, all three of these factors are expected to stabilize. This stabilization should lift rates moderately higher than FY 1984 levels. Particularly through the first half of the year, job expansion should turn positive or exceed FY 1984 growth rates in the trucking, air transportation, and communications sector.

Fiscal year 1986 is expected to show the industry growing at about the same rate anticipated for the economy as a whole, 1.5 to 2.0 percent.

The Trade Industry

Excessively stimulative fiscal and monetary policies implemented at the national level during 1982 led both the national and Colorado economies out of their respective recessions and into the recovery phase of their business cycles during 1983. Accelerating growth in the M2 money supply, and federal deficit increases of some 80 billion dollars were translated into retail sales that were running 15 to 20 percent above year ago levels by December 1983.

As stated in the preceding summary statements these policies, more or less, are expected to continue at least through November 1984. The federal deficit, for example, will reach the 175 billion dollar level during calendar 1983, and probably increase another 20 billion over the 1983 level during calendar 1984. We should, therefore, have a booming trade sector during FY 1984. New job growth should exceed 4 percent or 13000 new openings.

During the following two fiscal years growth in the Trade industry is expected to moderate, but still provide average annual increases of about 8000 new jobs. A radical change in either fiscal or monetary policy, or both, however, could significantly reduce the anticipated growth in the industry.

The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry

A continuing strong response to the deregulation of its financial sector portends good employment growth for this major industrial division at least through fiscal year 1984. Accelerating diversification with its accompanying crossover

of services would seem to be creating short term, redundant job opportunities. Add an improving local securities market, and a reasonably stable real estate market to the deregulation push, and we can expect about 3500 new jobs to be created in FY 1984.

Federal Reserve Board and Congressional concerns regarding the pace of diversification, increased use of advanced electronic equipment, and federal deficit problems are expected to moderate growth rates in the industry during FY 1985 and 1986. By the latter fiscal year, new job generation is forecast to be at about half the fiscal year 1984 rate.

The Service Industry

When compared to the service industry's response to previous recessions, particularly the 1974-75 economic correction, the recent Colorado downturn had a significant impact on employment growth in this major division. During the quarter preceding our recessionary entry, over-the-year employment gains were averaging more than 16000 new jobs. By the time the Colorado economy had hit the trough of its recession, however, over-the-year growth had dropped to just over 1000 new jobs. During the 1974-75 recession, employment growth in the industry dropped from about 12000 new jobs to 8000 new jobs during the comparable period. The dramatic slowdown that took place during the 1982-83 period can be traced, for the most part, to much slower or negative growth in the hotel/motel, business services, and miscellaneous services sectors.

Because of the historically low growth rate levels being experienced as we came out of the recession, service employment, on both a relative and actual basis, should lead all other major divisions in job gains during FY 1984. Growth rates that were negative during the early months of calendar 1983 for the hotel/motel, and educational services sector should turn positive during the first half of the fiscal year. Business, health and amusement and recreation services should show strong gains during the period.

With proportionately more of each new dollar of spendable earnings being allocated to service type expenditures, strong employment growth should carry over into FY 1985. Job expansion is expected to be slightly higher than FY 1984 levels.

As with many of the other major divisions, an anticipated slowdown in economic activity during FY 1986 will slow the demand for service type activities. Job gains are expected to be about half the level experienced during fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

Public Administration

Budget cuts made during the past year are expected to affect employment levels well into fiscal year 1984. Employment losses of around 1000 are anticipated. Modest employment gains are forecast for fiscal year 1985 and 1986, with job levels in the period approximately those experienced during FY 1983.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE DATA[1/]

COLORADO

	MAY 1984	APR 1984	FEB 1984	MAY 1983	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	4 QTRS. AGO
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1,700.4	1,705.2	1,695.9	1,667.8	- 4.8	4.5	32.6
Unemployment	84.0	86.2	89.0	113.2	- 2.2	- 5.0	- 29.2
Unemployment (%)	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.8	---	---	---
Employment	1,616.4	1,619.0	1,606.9	1,554.6	- 2.6	9.5	61.8
NONAG. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 2/	1,361.0	1,357.8	1,352.8	1,317.9	3.2	8.2	43.1
Mining	37.8	37.7	37.2	37.0	0.1	0.6	0.8
Contract Construction	87.7	86.4	86.9	81.2	1.3	0.8	6.5
Manufacturing	187.3	187.2	185.9	178.5	0.1	1.4	8.8
Durable Goods	121.5	121.5	120.5	115.3	0.0	1.0	6.2
Nondurable Goods	65.8	65.7	65.4	63.2	0.1	0.4	2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	85.2	85.4	85.1	84.2	- 0.2	0.1	1.0
Trade	333.6	332.8	330.9	326.2	0.8	2.7	7.4
Wholesale	79.5	79.2	79.4	77.2	0.3	0.1	2.3
Retail	254.1	253.6	251.5	248.9	0.5	2.6	5.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	87.7	87.3	87.1	86.0	0.4	0.6	1.7
Services	299.1	297.1	296.7	285.2	2.0	2.4	13.9
Government	242.6	243.9	243.0	240.3	- 1.3	- 0.4	2.3
Federal	52.4	52.2	52.9	51.6	0.2	- 0.5	0.8
State	57.5	58.0	56.4	56.0	- 0.5	1.1	1.5
Local	132.7	133.7	133.7	132.7	- 1.0	- 1.0	0.0

DENVER-BOULDER LMA

	MAY 1984	APR 1984	FEB 1984	MAY 1983	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	4 QTRS. AGO
RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1,015.5	1,019.2	1,015.3	998.2	- 3.7	0.2	17.3
Unemployment	41.3	41.8	44.6	56.7	- 0.5	- 3.3	- 15.4
Unemployment (%)	4.1	4.1	4.4	5.7	---	---	---
Employment	974.2	977.4	970.7	941.5	- 3.2	3.5	32.7
NONAG. WAGE & SALARY JOBS 2/	878.0	876.8	874.7	855.4	1.2	3.3	22.6
Mining	25.3	25.4	25.9	26.2	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.9
Contract Construction	53.0	52.2	51.8	49.6	0.8	1.2	3.4
Manufacturing	127.7	128.0	127.8	122.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	5.4
Durable Goods	79.4	79.4	79.2	74.8	0.0	0.2	4.6
Nondurable Goods	48.3	48.6	48.6	47.4	- 0.3	- 0.3	0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.6	62.8	62.4	61.9	- 0.2	0.2	0.7
Trade	211.7	212.0	211.6	208.9	- 0.3	0.1	2.8
Wholesale	60.9	60.8	60.8	58.9	0.1	0.1	2.0
Retail	150.8	151.2	150.8	150.1	- 0.4	0.0	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	62.8	62.8	62.7	61.5	0.0	0.1	1.3
Services	198.4	197.0	196.5	189.3	1.4	1.9	9.1
Government	136.5	136.6	136.0	135.0	- 0.1	0.5	1.5
Federal	33.7	33.4	33.4	33.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
State	32.5	32.3	31.8	31.8	0.2	0.7	0.7
Local	70.3	70.9	70.8	70.2	- 0.6	- 0.5	0.1

1/ Recurrent yearly movements in Colorado labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. 2/ Detail may not add to totals because industry data series have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonable weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.

DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U) BY COMPONENT*

INDEX COMPONENTS	MAY 1984	% CH. 2 MONTHS AGO	% CH. 1 YEAR AGO
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	346.1	0.4	3.4
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	279.7	- 0.3	3.7
Food	287.1	- 0.3	3.9
Food at Home	281.5	- 0.8	4.0
Cereals and Bakery Products	291.7	- 1.1	3.2
Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs	250.3	- 1.6	2.8
Dairy Products	264.9	0.5	3.3
Fruits and Vegetables	295.6	- 3.0	4.7
Other Foods at Home	342.4	0.7	5.6
Food Away From Home	305.6	0.9	3.9
Alcoholic Beverages	241.3	- 0.9	1.1
HOUSING	420.1	0.3	1.9
Shelter	504.1	0.5	4.0
**Renters' Costs	107.3	0.1	4.5
Rent, Residential	252.6	0.2	4.7
Other Renters' Costs	388.5	0.0	2.0
**Homeowners' Costs	106.2	0.8	3.9
Fuel and Other Utilities	343.2	- 0.5	- 3.3
Fuels	491.9	- 1.1	- 6.0
**Fuel Oil, Coal, and Bottled Gas	157.2	- 0.2	0.4
Gas (piped) and Electricity	497.4	- 1.1	- 6.2
Household Furnishings and Operation	249.2	0.2	- 0.1
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	187.4	0.1	2.5
Men's & Boys' Apparel	218.9	2.5	2.1
Women's & Girls' Apparel	139.4	- 3.1	0.0
Footwear	179.5	- 1.1	- 0.2
TRANSPORTATION	313.6	1.5	4.5
Private Transportation	308.8	1.3	4.3
Public Transportation	396.3	3.4	7.1
MEDICAL CARE	354.3	0.1	5.7
Medical Care Services	383.3	- 0.2	4.8
ENTERTAINMENT	290.2	0.9	3.4
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	323.9	0.3	9.1

* Produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mountain-Plains Regions VII & VIII, Kansas City, Missouri. **November 1982=100. ***June 1978=100.

STATE OF COLORADO

DENVER-BOULDER LMA 1/

CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO	MAY 2/ 1984 (thousands)	APR 3/ 1984 (thousands)	MAY 1983 (thousands)		MAY 2/ 1984 (thousands)	APR 3/ 1984 (thousands)	MAY 1983 (thousands)	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM: YEAR AGO
11,100	31,900	1,705.3	1,694.2	1,673.4	TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,022.4	1,015.3	1,005.2	7,100	17,200
					(by place of residence)					
- 200	- 30,000	85.8	86.0	115.8	UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	41.9	41.4	57.5	500	- 15,600
---	---	5.0	5.1	6.9	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.1	5.7	---	---
11,300	61,900	1,619.5	1,608.2	1,557.6	EMPLOYMENT	980.5	973.9	947.7	6,600	32,800
3,900	62,400	1,581.5	1,577.6	1,519.1	Nonagricultural 5/	973.8	968.5	940.9	5,300	32,900
7,400	- 500	38.0	30.6	38.5	Agricultural	6.7	5.4	6.8	1,300	- 100
3,400	42,100	1,356.8	1,353.4	1,314.7	WAGE & SALARY 6/	879.2	874.5	856.0	4,700	23,200
					(by place of work)					
200	800	37.4	37.2	36.6	MINING	25.3	25.3	26.2	0	- 900
200	900	6.8	6.6	5.9	Metallic Minerals	3.9	3.8	3.7	100	200
200	600	5.3	5.1	4.7	Bituminous Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	.8	.7	.7	100	100
0	- 600	25.4	25.4	26.0	Oil & Gas Extraction	20.6	20.7	21.8	- 100	- 1,200
2,700	6,300	85.2	82.5	78.9	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	51.6	50.2	48.5	1,600	3,300
200	1,600	22.7	22.5	21.1	General Building Contractors	13.6	13.7	13.0	- 100	600
1,200	1,700	14.5	13.3	12.8	Heavy Construction Contractors	7.0	6.3	6.4	700	600
1,100	3,000	47.9	46.8	44.9	Special Trade Contractors	31.1	30.2	29.1	900	2,000
200	8,700	185.8	185.6	177.1	MANUFACTURING	127.5	127.5	122.0	0	5,500
0	6,200	121.1	121.1	114.9	DURABLE	74.3	74.3	74.7	0	4,600
100	100	6.3	6.2	6.2	Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	3.6	3.6	3.5	0	100
0	700	9.8	9.8	9.1	Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	7.1	7.1	6.6	0	500
- 200	300	14.5	14.7	14.2	Primary & Fabricated Metals	8.7	8.6	8.4	100	300
0	3,100	28.6	28.6	25.5	Machinery, except Electrical	18.6	18.7	16.6	- 100	2,000
- 100	1,000	19.8	19.9	18.8	Electric & Electronic Equipment	11.3	11.5	10.6	- 200	700
200	1,200	14.8	14.6	13.6	Transportation Equipment	13.3	13.1	12.5	200	800
- 100	- 300	27.3	27.4	27.6	Other Durable Goods	16.7	16.7	16.5	0	200
200	2,500	64.7	64.5	62.2	NONDURABLE GOODS	48.2	48.3	47.3	- 100	900
300	500	23.8	23.5	23.3	Food & Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	15.8	0	- 500
100	400	6.2	6.1	5.8	- *Meat Products* -	2.4	2.4	2.7	0	- 300
0	0	1.9	1.9	1.9	- *Dairy Products* -	1.4	1.4	1.5	0	- 100
200	200	15.7	15.5	15.5	- *Other Food and Kindred Products* -	11.4	11.4	11.7	0	- 300
0	100	3.0	3.0	2.9	Textiles & Apparel	2.4	2.4	2.3	0	100
0	100	2.1	2.1	2.0	Paper & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	0	200
0	800	19.4	19.4	18.6	Printing & Publishing	13.0	13.1	12.8	- 100	200
100	600	8.3	8.2	7.7	Chemical & Allied Products	8.1	8.0	7.4	100	700
- 100	300	8.0	8.1	7.7	Other Nondurable Goods	7.4	7.5	7.1	- 100	300
- 100	1,000	84.8	84.9	83.8	TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	62.4	62.4	61.7	0	700
- 100	200	5.9	6.0	5.7	Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 100	0
100	600	16.9	16.8	16.3	Trucking & Warehousing	12.2	12.1	11.8	100	400
- 100	- 400	14.6	14.7	15.0	Air Transportation	13.9	14.0	14.2	- 100	- 300
0	300	6.7	6.7	6.4	Other Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.7	0	200
0	400	40.8	40.8	40.4	Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs.	28.3	28.3	28.0	0	300
1,300	7,500	330.6	329.3	323.1	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	211.4	209.9	208.7	1,500	2,700
200	2,200	79.1	78.9	76.9	WHOLESALE TRADE	60.7	60.6	58.7	100	2,000
1,000	5,100	251.4	250.4	246.3	RETAIL TRADE	150.7	149.3	150.0	1,400	700
200	2,400	27.1	26.9	24.7	General Merchandise Stores	18.3	18.1	16.7	200	1,600
100	- 2,800	36.2	36.1	39.0	Food Stores	21.5	21.5	24.9	0	- 3,400
300	1,000	28.2	27.9	27.2	Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Svc.Sta.	16.4	16.2	15.9	200	500
0	500	12.7	12.7	12.2	Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.0	7.9	7.8	100	200
0	3,300	96.5	96.5	93.2	Eating & Drinking Places	57.0	56.3	55.3	700	1,700
400	900	50.8	50.4	49.9	Other Retail Trade	29.5	29.3	29.3	200	200
200	1,700	87.2	87.0	85.5	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	62.8	62.6	61.5	200	1,300
100	0	22.3	22.2	22.3	Banking	14.7	14.7	14.8	0	- 100
0	400	14.8	14.8	14.4	Credit Agencies Other than Banks	11.5	11.6	11.3	- 100	200
0	200	20.9	20.9	20.7	Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	16.1	16.1	15.9	0	200
200	300	21.7	21.5	21.4	Real Estate & Combination Offices	13.9	13.7	13.6	200	300
0	700	7.5	7.5	6.8	Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.6	6.6	6.0	0	600
- 1,000	13,800	296.3	297.3	282.5	SERVICES	198.3	196.7	189.2	1,600	9,100
700	3,200	25.9	25.2	22.7	Lodging & Comb. Lodging & Eating Places	12.5	12.2	10.8	300	1,700
400	3,000	25.0	24.6	22.0	- *Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels* -	12.3	12.1	10.7	200	1,600
- 700	600	15.2	15.9	14.6	Personal Services	9.7	10.1	9.5	- 400	200
600	5,600	60.3	59.7	54.7	Business Services	47.7	47.1	43.2	600	4,500
100	500	14.6	14.5	14.1	Auto & Misc. Repair Services	9.7	9.7	9.4	0	300
- 2,200	500	17.0	19.2	16.5	Amusements & Recreation	9.3	8.7	9.0	600	300
0	1,000	75.6	75.6	74.6	Health Services	46.8	46.6	46.4	200	400
0	0	11.1	11.1	11.1	Educational Services	8.6	8.7	8.7	- 100	- 100
100	600	21.2	21.1	20.6	Membership Organizations	13.4	13.3	13.1	100	300
400	1,900	55.4	55.0	53.5	Other Services	40.5	40.3	39.3	200	1,200
0	2,300	249.5	249.5	247.2	GOVERNMENT	139.7	139.7	138.2	0	1,500
600	800	52.5	51.9	51.7	FEDERAL	33.7	33.4	33.0	300	700
- 900	1,600	59.8	60.7	58.2	STATE	33.4	33.5	32.7	- 100	700
- 1,000	1,800	41.0	42.0	39.2	Education	22.1	22.2	21.2	- 100	900
300	0	137.2	136.9	137.2	LOCAL	72.6	72.8	72.4	- 200	200
- 100	300	76.7	76.8	76.4	Education	41.6	41.7	41.2	- 100	400
0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

1/ Labor Market Area includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson Counties. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month. 5/ Includes residence adjusted nonag. wage & salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers, and labor disputants. 6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Industry employment coded under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification System. Due to rounding sum of individual items may not equal totals.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	MAY 1984 PRELIM TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	APRIL 1984 REVISED TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6448	5981	467	7.2	6414	5940	474	7.4
ARCHULETA	1545	1355	190	12.3	1545	1332	213	13.8
BACA	2556	2470	86	3.4	2398	2331	67	2.8
BENT	2459	2368	91	3.7	2360	2272	88	3.7
CHAFFEE	6394	5716	678	10.6	6269	5677	592	9.4
CHEYENNE	1152	1134	18	1.6	1170	1060	110	9.4
CO.SPGS.SMSA	158992	151175	7817	4.9	157682	149850	7832	5.0
-EL PASO	154808	147349	7459	4.8	153597	146058	7539	4.9
-TELLER	4184	3826	358	8.6	4085	3792	293	7.2
CONEJOS	2814	2426	388	13.8	2738	2329	409	14.9
COSTILLA	980	833	147	15.0	972	801	171	17.6
CROWLEY	1143	1089	54	4.7	1098	1045	53	4.8
CUSTER	1150	1074	76	6.6	1108	1044	64	5.8
DELTA	9574	8596	978	10.2	9401	8374	1027	10.9
DEN-BLDR LMA	1022410	980498	41912	4.1	1015370	973942	41428	4.1
-ADAMS	155994	148106	7888	5.1	154950	147116	7834	5.1
-ARAPAHOE	183142	176817	6325	3.5	181917	175634	6283	3.5
-BOULDER	118852	114191	4661	3.9	118002	113427	4575	3.9
-CLEAR CREEK	4680	4401	279	6.0	4633	4371	262	5.7
-DENVER	309796	296499	13297	4.3	307660	294518	13142	4.3
-DOUGLAS	15565	15147	418	2.7	15546	15046	500	3.2
-GILPIN	1551	1470	81	5.2	1545	1460	85	5.5
-JEFFERSON	232830	223867	8963	3.8	231117	222370	8747	3.8
DOLORES	856	814	42	4.9	841	790	51	6.1
EAGLE	12195	11165	1030	8.4	11962	11126	836	7.0
ELBERT	2551	2391	160	6.3	2446	2265	181	7.4
FT.COLNS.SMSA	87081	83390	3691	4.2	87288	83508	3780	4.3
FREMONT	12682	11673	1009	8.0	12707	11656	1051	8.3
GARFIELD	19486	17962	1524	7.8	19347	17732	1615	8.3
GRAND	7167	6841	326	4.5	7936	7584	352	4.4
GREELEY SMSA	65549	62393	3156	4.8	64750	61470	3280	5.1
GUNNISON	6634	6271	363	5.5	6506	6149	357	5.5
HINSDALE	223	220	3	1.3	220	217	3	1.4
HUERFANO	2865	2613	252	8.8	2812	2558	254	9.0
JACKSON	863	789	74	8.6	831	761	70	8.4
KIOWA	812	804	8	1.0	765	741	24	3.1
KIT CARSON	4036	3935	101	2.5	3848	3735	113	2.9
LAKE	3290	2751	539	16.4	3199	2737	462	14.4
LA PLATA	16719	15613	1106	6.6	16789	15606	1183	7.0
LAS ANIMAS	5997	5414	583	9.7	5920	5304	616	10.4
LINCOLN	2546	2472	74	2.9	2414	2381	33	1.4
LOGAN	10469	10057	412	3.9	10205	9827	378	3.7
MESA	47877	43113	4764	10.0	47847	42777	5070	10.6
MINERAL	686	651	35	5.1	681	650	31	4.6
MOFFAT	8088	7151	937	11.6	7976	7047	929	11.6
MONTEZUMA	7593	6703	890	11.7	7582	6598	984	13.0
MONTROSE	11512	10303	1209	10.5	11273	9680	1593	14.1
MORGAN	12666	12003	663	5.2	12354	11629	725	5.9
OTERO	9211	8669	542	5.9	9082	8514	568	6.3
OURAY	553	429	124	22.4	543	402	141	26.0
PARK	2123	1967	156	7.3	2084	1938	146	7.0
PHILLIPS	2090	2024	66	3.2	1966	1916	50	2.5
PITKIN	8996	8230	766	8.5	9459	8664	795	8.4
PROWERS	8170	7711	459	5.6	7898	7506	392	5.0
PUEBLO SMSA	48059	43336	4723	9.8	47713	43068	4645	9.7
RIO BLANCO	3979	3718	261	6.6	3944	3654	290	7.4
RIO GRANDE	5768	5348	420	7.3	5625	5208	417	7.4
ROUTT	14480	13389	1091	7.5	14113	13323	790	5.6
SAGUACHE	2000	1840	160	8.0	1898	1743	155	8.2
SAN JUAN	696	648	48	6.9	711	641	70	9.8
SAN MIGUEL	1970	1772	198	10.1	1932	1762	170	8.8
SEDGWICK	1399	1340	59	4.2	1322	1251	71	5.4
SUMMIT	20353	19753	600	2.9	21969	21391	578	2.6
WASHINGTON	2688	2541	147	5.5	2506	2359	147	5.9
YUMA	4746	4601	145	3.1	4465	4355	110	2.5
STATE TOTAL	1705341	1619523	85818	5.0	1694254	1608220	86034	5.1

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

MAY 1983 REVISED

AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6401	5969	432	6.7
ARCHULETA	1513	1310	203	13.4
BACA	2488	2421	67	2.7
BENT	2421	2326	95	3.9
CHAFFEE	6472	5477	995	15.4
CHEYENNE	1128	1108	20	1.8
CO. SPGS. SMSA	151997	142367	9630	6.3
--EL PASO	148097	138764	9333	6.3
--TELLER	3900	3603	297	7.6
CONEJOS	2817	2360	457	16.2
COSTILLA	978	818	160	16.4
CROWLEY	1159	1069	90	7.8
CUSTER	1122	1034	88	7.8
DELTA	9382	8286	1096	11.7
DEN-BLDR LMA	1005172	947683	57489	5.7
--ADAMS	154135	143149	10986	7.1
--ARAPAHOE	179731	170899	8832	4.9
--BOULDER	117154	110369	6785	5.8
--CLEAR CREEK	4700	4254	446	9.5
--DENVER	303852	286576	17276	5.7
--DOUGLAS	15241	14640	601	3.9
--GILPIN	1532	1421	111	7.2
--JEFFERSON	228827	216375	12452	5.4
DOLORES	885	795	90	10.2
EAGLE	11460	9813	1647	14.4
ELBERT	2561	2332	229	8.9
FT. COLLINS SMSA	85077	79900	5177	6.1
FREMONT	12726	11513	1213	9.5
GARFIELD	19142	16966	2176	11.4
GRAND	7074	6522	552	7.8
GREELEY SMSA	64890	60643	4247	6.5
GUNNISON	6183	5651	532	8.6
HINSDALE	215	206	9	4.2
HUERFANO	2669	2506	163	6.1
JACKSON	841	760	81	9.6
KIOWA	826	797	29	3.5
KIT CARSON	3927	3811	116	3.0
LAKE	3186	2160	1026	32.2
LA PLATA	16677	15186	1491	8.9
LAS ANIMAS	6499	5204	1295	19.9
LINCOLN	2528	2410	118	4.7
LOGAN	10588	9706	882	8.3
MESA	46992	41215	5777	12.3
MINERAL	659	599	60	9.1
MOFFAT	7966	6891	1075	13.5
MONTEZUMA	7270	6436	834	11.5
MONTROSE	11381	10019	1362	12.0
MORGAN	12875	11852	1023	7.9
OTERO	9463	8552	911	9.6
OURAY	535	422	113	21.1
PARK	2095	1872	223	10.6
PHILLIPS	2041	1977	64	3.1
PITKIN	8707	7881	826	9.5
PROWERS	7838	7390	448	5.7
PUEBLO SMSA	48397	41117	7280	15.0
RIO BLANCO	4026	3587	439	10.9
RIO GRANDE	5576	5158	418	7.5
ROUTT	14087	12778	1309	9.3
SAGUACHE	1975	1801	174	8.8
SAN JUAN	626	587	39	6.2
SAN MIGUEL	1916	1698	218	11.4
SEDGWICK	1314	1229	85	6.5
SUMMIT	19248	18427	821	4.3
WASHINGTON	2639	2487	152	5.8
YUMA	4704	4493	211	4.5
STATE TOTAL	1673334	1557577	115757	6.9

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES[1/]

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY [2/] 1984	APR [3/] 1984	MAY 1983	MAY [2/] 1984	APR [3/] 1984	MAY 1983	MAY [2/] 1984	APR [3/] 1984	MAY 1983
CONSTRUCTION	527.02	499.20	490.02	40.2	38.4	37.0	13.11	13.00	13.46
MANUFACTURING	376.65	376.65	353.63	40.5	40.5	39.6	9.30	9.30	8.93
Durable Goods	390.86	388.96	361.80	41.1	40.9	40.2	9.51	9.51	9.00
Nondurable Goods	354.42	355.31	341.44	39.6	39.7	38.8	8.95	8.95	8.80

DENVER-BOULDER LMA [4/]

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY [2/] 1984	APR [3/] 1984	MAY 1983	MAY [2/] 1984	APR [3/] 1984	MAY 1983	MAY [2/] 1984	APR [3/] 1984	MAY 1983
CONSTRUCTION	536.23	506.40	507.47	39.4	37.4	36.3	13.61	13.54	13.98
MANUFACTURING	389.70	389.70	365.51	40.3	40.3	39.6	9.67	9.67	9.23
Durable Goods	392.75	392.75	364.51	40.7	40.7	40.1	9.65	9.65	9.09
Nondurable Goods	383.72	384.69	366.99	39.6	39.7	39.0	9.69	9.69	9.41

1/ Averages, prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties.

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES—DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT

	COLORADO [1/]			DENVER AREA		
	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	12,307	14,682	16,514	5,561	6,404	8,056
Continued Claims	122,054	128,636	171,866	54,868 [2/]	56,162 [2/]	88,843 [2/]
Number of Benefit Payments	93,594	102,207	134,075	38,445	42,515	59,088
Amount of Benefits Paid	$12,905,872	$14,318,108	$19,733,769	$5,645,479	$6,238,903	$8,937,729
Benefit Funds Available	$19,202,296 [3/]	$ 9,732,592	($962,623)	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	13,641	10,529	13,269	6,121	4,943	6,718
Nonagricultural Placements	7,454	6,414	4,510	3,112	2,789	1,703
Agricultural Placements	572	345	401	210	90	207

1/ The Colorado statewide totals for number and amount of benefit payments include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

2/ Does not include count of claims made by Colorado unemployed whose benefits are a result of employment in another state.

3/ Current loan outstanding as a result of previous borrowing from the federal government is $83,337,457.

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS*

April 1984 - In Thousands

	United States [1/]	Colorado [1/]	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	112,153	1,694.2	1,406.2	464.7	404.4	617.9	698.0	258.2
Unemployment	8,525	86.0	71.2	35.7	35.0	46.0	46.8	16.7
Unemployment Rate	7.6	5.1	5.1	7.7	8.7	7.4	6.7	6.5
Total Employment	103,628	1,608.2	1,335.0	429.0	369.4	571.9	651.2	241.5

* Estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

1/ Revised.

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